

HARRIS.
One-Price, Square-Dealing,
CLOTHIER,
ST. LOUIS BLOCK,
MAIN STREET.

It is not often you can hear of a dealer in the Ready Made article of Clothing issue a Challenge to the Custom Tailors to equal with their work the class of goods he is selling, but here is an occasion where you can see it.

Take a stroll about our city, examine the Suits you see your friends have worked a month to pay for; look at the specimens displayed at the tailor shops, and then come down to our store; and if we can't discount them in STYLE, in FIT, in APPEARANCE, in TEXTURE, and in PRICE, we will acknowledge the corn, cancel our advertising contracts and retire from business.

You foolish men! who have been paying \$50, \$60 and \$70 for a Suit of Clothes, come and see what we are offering for anywhere from \$22 to \$35, and we will guarantee you will regret your reckless Waste of Wealth, and hereafter buy your Clothing from us.

MILLER HATS.

But another point that will interest you is our cut on

FALL OVERCOATS.

the Finest at \$18. Take your pick for \$18! Those Silk Lined, Wide Wales, formerly \$30, now \$18. Those Beautiful Kerseys sold for \$25, now \$18. Those Silk Faced Diagonals, worth \$28, now \$18. There ain't many of them, so to be sure of securing your choice come soon before they are all gone.

STYLISH NECKWEAR.

To our numerous Lady Patrons, we would say: Our Department of Clothing for Boys and Children is more worthy of their attention than ever. Complete in every detail, lines numerous and varied, we feel that we have outdone all former efforts in the display we make this year.

The nobby little Jersey Suits are the admiration of all that see them, while the Plush Trimmed Overcoats—size 4 to 10—have induced purchases from ladies which had never before failed to send east when anything was needed for the little fellows. Fully 1,000 pairs of odd pairs for the "little shavers," and Flannel Waists from \$1 upwards.

MILLER HATS.

HARRIS
The One-Price Clothier
ST. LOUIS BLOCK,
MAIN STREET.

THE CASE OF THE STATE.

Attorney Longenecker Tells the Jury What He Will Prove in the Cronin Case.

But One Link Missing, the Present Whereabouts of the Little Tin Box.

Laws for the Defense Waive Their Right to Make a Presentation—Two Witnesses Testify.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Long before the hour for the convening of court in the Cronin trial this morning hundreds of spectators were clamoring for admittance, and it required a small army of bailiffs to keep out the eager ones who demanded to be passed. At 10 o'clock court was called to order and States-Attorney Longenecker began the opening address to the jury.

He reviewed briefly the long continued sifting of the veniemen which resulted in the selection of the twelve before him; defined the duties of jurymen; defined the meaning of presumption of innocence. It was, he said, a mere negative which stood in the way of conviction in the absence of evidence, but that must not be allowed to weaken the force of the evidence given. He next defined the meaning of reasonable doubt, which, he said, must not be so stretched as to permit a juror to avoid doing his duty. The states attorney then proceeded to define murder, and set forth what were the material allegations in the indictment which would be necessary to prove. They were: That Dr. Cronin was killed; that the killing was done in this state; that it was done without adequate provocation; and that these defendants did it.

He then defined direct and circumstantial evidence; then spoke of the disappearance of Dr. Cronin and the finding of his body eighteen days afterward, and said the state proposed to prove the murder as the result of a conspiracy.

The states attorney then proceeded to speak of the motive for the crime. He said in order to show what that motive was it became necessary to examine into the history in this country of the organization known as the brotherhood, commonly called Clan-na-Gael. Before doing this he reminded the jury that they were not trying the Clan-na-Gael, but the prisoners at the bar. He then proceeded to sketch the history of the Clan-na-Gael. He said the triangle was supreme; that oaths of members made their commands superior to the laws of the nation.

Forrest objected to this line of statement as inadmissible in advance of proof.

Judge McConnell said he did not know what would be proved, but warned the states attorney that he was making these statements at his own peril.

The states attorney said he would prove what he had said and accepted the responsibility. He proceeded to say that when Sullivan, McFeeley and Boland got control of the executive board they changed the plan of work of the organization, inaugurated a dynamite policy and implanted in the constitution a clause commanding perfect and unquestioning obedience to the commands of the board.

The defense again made exception to this line of statement.

The states attorney went on to say the membership did not know who constituted the triangle, so secret was it, but nevertheless they obeyed its orders and were sent on various missions to England in the way of active work and under assumed names. Notwithstanding this secrecy these men were betrayed by the board to the English authorities and twenty of them are now in prison. This was, he declared, to enable the board to steal the funds, and when at last a showing was made the board claimed the order owed them \$13,000, when there was \$250,000 in the treasury when they took charge.

At this point the states attorney introduced Dr. Cronin in connection with the order, and proceeded to sketch the history of his flight against the triangle. He told of Cronin's expulsion subsequent to the union convention, and the trial of Sullivan, McFeeley and Boland by a secret committee, of which Dr. Cronin was a member, in Buffalo a year ago last August. The states attorney went on to say the committee was in session three days hearing evidence, which he stated would be introduced during the trial.

Cronin wanted this evidence published at all the camps of the order, with the report of the committee. The report was not made to the camps till a day or two after Cronin's death, and even then Cronin's part was suppressed. It was sent out in this shape in the belief that his body would never be found. It was sufficient to make way with Dr. Cronin, but the same unseen hand that regulated the conspiracy from its inception to the time that Cronin also that Cronin was a traitor; for if Cronin had published his evidence against the triangle, as he was about to do, it meant the ruin of the triangle with the Irish people, and to have published it to all the camps was to convict these men of embezzling the funds that had been accumulating for years. It would have proved them traitors to the cause in which these people had enlisted; and instead of doing that which was to benefit poor old Ireland, it would brand them as the worst men on earth among the Irish people. That was the object. The states attorney went on to show how Cronin began denouncing Cronin as a spy away back in February; how Beggs at a certain meeting of Camp No. 20 said Cronin's denunciation of Sullivan and the triangle had to be stopped, if it took blood.

The states attorney then went on to talk about the charges made against Cronin in Camp No. 20. Feb. 16 Senior Guardian Beggs wrote to District Officer Spellman of Peoria, that he was directed to investigate the matter and wanted the district officer to do so. The latter on Feb. 17 wrote to Beggs that he knew of no law or provision of the constitution requiring him to investigate unless charges were made directly to him. Beggs on the 18th wrote back that while there was no written law for this, it was a law, and the matter had to be investigated or there would be trouble. On the following day a man giving the name of Simon routed the flat at 117 Clark street, opposite Dr. Cronin's office, bought a large trunk and moved in. March 20 Martin Burke appeared at the Carlson cottage under the name of Frank Williams, rented the cottage and then after talking with O'Sullivan went to 117 Clark street and moved the furniture to the cottage. Some time in April O'Sullivan made arrangements with Cronin by which, if the latter received one of O'Sullivan's cards, he was to accompany the messenger in order to attend professionally upon any of O'Sullivan's men who might be hurt in handling ice for him. The states attorney pointed out that this seemed a queer contract, for up to this time there never had been an accident to one of O'Sullivan's men and there were many doctors nearer than Cronin.

Before that Daniel Coughlin had declared in a saloon that there was a certain north side man, a leading Catholic, who would soon bite the ground, or something to that effect. O'Sullivan was with Coughlin that night. Longenecker told about Coughlin's arrangements with the liver stable keeper Dinan, and said that the state will prove that Coughlin was seen going into the Carlson cottage the night of the murder and that the horse and buggy procured at Dinan's liver stable were the horse and buggy which drove Dr. Cronin to the cottage.

At the meeting of Camp No. 20, on the night of May 4, some one inquired whether that secret committee had reported, whereupon Beggs said: "That committee is to report to me and not to the Camp." We will prove that Coughlin told other parties that Cronin was a spy that the year before he tried to hire a man to slay Dr. Cronin. We will prove that O'Sullivan was seen at a certain point on the night of May 4, showing he was in the neighborhood and was not in his house at the time. On the 6th of May Martin Burke had a box, the contents of which were not seen, soldered up by a tinsmith. Where that box is, or what became of it, no one knows; but it is an important circumstance in the case. We will prove that Coughlin was in the flat on Clark street at the time it was occupied; that he and Coughlin were at Peoria together, that Kunze stated to a man, when the papers were telling about Cronin's disappearance, that he (Kunze) knew Cronin was murdered. After the discovery of the body and its identification Martin Burke left the city under an assumed name, was arrested in Winnipeg, having in his possession a ticket to Liverpool.

Mr. Longenecker went on to say that anyone who looks at the facts or evidence can see very readily that the acts committed are of themselves conclusive that they are the result of a conspiracy, and the liability of the accessories. He added that the state would present evidence as speedily as possible.

Counsel for the defense then one by one waived their right to make each an opening address and the taking of testimony began. The first witness was Francis Villers, ex-captain of the Lakeview police. His testimony was unimportant, except that the one fact that he knew Dr. Cronin in his life time and that as a body was being conveyed from the catch basin he had identified it as that of the dead doctor.

James F. Boland, a cashier in a coal dealer's office, and an associate of Dr. Cronin in various schemes, also gave testimony as to the identity of the body and the location of Cronin's office. Lawyer Forrest, for the defense, elicited from Boland, on cross examination, the fact that contrary to general belief Cronin's office was so situated that a view into its windows could not be obtained from the Clark street flat, supposed to have been hired by the accused. Cronin's office not fronting on Clark street, but being in the rear of the building, being reached by an alley. Several other witnesses were examined before adjournment, their testimony relating wholly to the finding and identification of the corpse. Nothing of importance was brought out.

A Question for Parnell.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—P. W. Dunne, who is indirectly connected with the prosecution in the Cronin trial said to-day that efforts had been made and were to be further pushed to obtain, if possible from Parnell or his counsel, Sir Chas Russell, a categorical statement that Cronin's name was not of the four handed in by Spy Lecaron as that of the men who were systematically betraying to the English government the secrets of the Irish movement in America. Letters to this end have been written, one by Dunne to the Irish leader, Matt Harris. It is now proposed to forward to the other side as formally a signed application as can be secured, demanding the desired information, and asking the ground that if Cronin's name was not on the list of spies, no breach of trust will be made by breaking the silence and saying so.

THE PARNELL HEARING.

The Commission Again in Session—Addresses by Bigger and Davitt.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Parnell commission resumed its sittings today. Joseph Bigger, member of Parliament, who appeared in his own behalf, addressed the commission. Michael Davitt followed him. He said in addressing the commission he was running counter to the opinion of the people of Ireland, who endorsed the withdrawal from the case of Parnell and his colleagues. He was impelled to the course he had adopted by the two cardinal principles of his life—religious adherence to truth and justice, and a defense of the character and cause of the Irish peasantry. Davitt declared that although he was no longer a Fenian, if the condition of Ireland was the same as it was twenty years ago, he would be a Fenian again. Some of the aims of the Fenians, he said, had been fulfilled already. The Land League, based on the same patriotic spirit, was fast breaking down the barriers which prevent Great Britain from giving justice to Ireland. The day was fast approaching when Dublin Castle would quietly submit to the fate of the Irish churches.

At the very time Fenian outrages were being committed the Manchester trade commission was in session, and evidence was given before it showing the worst kind of outrages there, for which outrages no one was ever brought to justice. He denied the statement of Patrick Delaney, the convicted dynamite, who was brought from Ireland to London to testify for the Times, that the Amnesty movement was under Fenian control, and accused Delaney of willful, deliberate perjury. Sir Arthur declared, had done more to keep alive the national antipathy of the Irish in America than the brutal language used by the Times with regard to the extermination of the people in Ireland, resulting from the great famine.

SHUT UP THE SHOP.

A Five Dollar a Year Dakota Postmaster Shows His Disgrace.

BISMARCK, Dak., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—During the Cleveland administration a post-office was established in this county named Wales, and J. H. King appointed postmaster. It was small and insignificant and a matter of only four or five dollars a year to the postmaster. Soon after Mr. Harrison's advent Mr. King handed in his resignation and demanded instant relief from his official duties. No attention was paid to the resignation and Mr. King wrote the department four times afterward, but received no answer. At last, becoming utterly disgusted, King packed up all the Wales' postoffice paraphernalia and lodged them in the Bismarck postoffice for safe keeping. He has removed to town for the winter and Wales is one of the things that has been. The affair has created no end of talk.

THE UNION PACIFIC MOVE.

The News of the Combination Between the Northwestern and Adams' Road Confirmed.

The Vanderbilts Back of the Scheme, which Contemplates a Through Line.

The Union Pacific Now Able to Reach all Important Northern Pacific Points—General News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The World says: A new and important movement in the railroad world just made will attract attention on both sides of the Atlantic. It is nothing less than an alliance between two of the most extensive railway systems of this country, the Chicago & Northwestern and the Union Pacific. The World can announce positively that these roads will henceforth be operated in complete harmony and with the view of each giving the other all the traffic the agents can secure for points on either line. There is, however, a far deeper significance in this if the statements of trustworthy persons are correct, then appears upon the surface. The Chicago & Northwestern, as is well known, is under control of the Vanderbilts, and its board of directors includes several gentlemen closely allied with the interests of the Vanderbilts. The Vanderbilts have for so many years been solidifying their lines east of Chicago and have expended vast sums of money in improvements which some other companies, having less conservative managements, would have paid out in dividends. Now with their close affiliation with the Union Pacific the four Vanderbilts will in all probability branch out toward the Pacific ocean. This could readily be done by continuing the line of the Union Pacific from Frisco, Utah, southwesterly to one of the southern California seaports in proximity to Los Angeles. The fact that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul has within a year gone through a process of evolution which brings this line also close to the Vanderbilt interests would make the combination just outlined all the stronger. What gives color to the rumored intention of the Vanderbilts is the steady absorption of the Union Pacific shares for some time supposed to be for their account. As already stated that part of the program which brings the Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern into close harmony is definitely settled. Those who ought to know, declare that it will not be long before a Vanderbilt through line, extending from ocean to ocean, will also be an accomplished fact. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway a majority of whose stock is owned by the Chicago & Northwestern company, is a party to the contract. That gives the Union Pacific a direct line to St. Paul, to Minneapolis and to Duluth. The Union Pacific is thus enabled to compete at every important center east of the Missouri river that is touched by the Northern Pacific-Wisconsin Central combination.

What Holcomb Says.—Vice-President Holcomb, when shown the report about the combination between the Union Pacific and the Northwestern, said: "Yes, the Union Pacific and the Chicago & Northwestern have entered into a close traffic arrangement, and the deal will take effect as soon as the minor details can be arranged. Under this agreement the Union Pacific will turn over all its unconsigned business to the Northwestern at Omaha. In return the Northwestern will turn over all its unconsigned business to the Union Pacific at the same point."

"Does the deal involve the Elkhorn and the St. Paul & Omaha?"

"Yes, the northbound business will be routed over the Omaha & St. Paul. Sioux City will be the port of entry and delivery for the northbound business. The traffic arrangements also imply the Elkhorn and its business. We will also in all probability run through daily trains from the Pacific Coast to Chicago. The through service will be entered at Portland on the west. The through service will not terminate at Chicago; on the other hand the arrangements call for a direct connection with the Vanderbilt lines at Chicago for New York and Boston. The substance of the agreement is that the Union Pacific has allied itself with the Vanderbilt system, thereby forming a direct and unbroken route across the continent, New York on the east and Portland on the west."

"Is the Manitoba to be included in the deal?"

"Thus far it has not been taken in; but such a thing might be consummated. A matter of this kind remains unsettled and may result in the Manitoba being taken into the agreement."

Confirmed at Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The report of the traffic agreement between the Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern is confirmed at the Union Pacific office to-day. The agreement is for ten years and covers thirty closely printed pages. The longer agreement is between the Omaha & Republican Valley and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha joint line, via Sioux City, Iowa, to be known as the Lake Superior, St. Paul and Union Pacific line. The agreement between the Northwestern and Union Pacific establishes a line from Council Bluffs to be known as the Chicago Union Pacific & Northwestern line. The entire systems are parties to the contract, except in the case of the Kansas division of the Union Pacific, which at no point connects with the Northwestern. The agreement provides for joint traffic and trains, the settlement of disputes and division of earnings from through trains, proportions of equipment, rates

under competition, and provides that no competitor shall have advantages over the parties to this agreement, which goes into effect November 1. The agreement nowhere goes east of Chicago, but it is thought here it can mean nothing less than a through line from ocean to ocean by way of the Boston & Albany and Vanderbilt lines.

How It is Regarded.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The traffic agreement between the Northwestern and Union Pacific has created a great deal of discussion among railroad officials in this city. Vice-President Sykes, of the Northwestern road, said to-night that the contract is not an exclusive arrangement between both roads in the sense of either road refusing to handle business of other companies. The Rock Island and Burlington have western connections of their own, and the alliance between the Northwestern and Union Pacific is simply in the line of similar arrangements made by other systems. The arrangement does not go into effect east of Chicago and Vice-President Sykes said he had no knowledge that the allied lines intended to make an eastern connection.

Confirmed by Depew.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—President Depew of the New York Central, said to-day, referring to a statement in a morning paper that there had been an alliance made between the Chicago & Northwestern and the Union Pacific: "The statement is correct. There has been a traffic arrangement made between the roads, but nothing further has been done and I have nothing to add."

Looking for a Route.

MISSOULA, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—E. H. Becker, chief engineer of the Manitoba road, arrived here to-day with a surveying party. An interview developed the fact that his party will be augmented here and he will immediately begin a survey to ascertain the most feasible route to the coast. Missoula is to be his starting point, and men will be sent in both directions. There seems to be no question but that the road will pass through this city.

A Rio Grande Move.

OMAHA, Oct. 24.—Traveling Passenger Agent Tibbets, of the Denver & Rio Grande, says the combination resulting from an extension of the Colorado Midland so as to connect as a standard gauge with the Rio Grande Western is a project of the Denver & Rio Grande, by which it will have a direct line to Ogden and Salt Lake. Tibbets' states his information came from official sources.

The Atchison Showing.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The Atchison statement for the second week in October shows earnings, \$694,483, as against \$692,332 for the same time last year. The entire subscription offered stockholders under the reorganization plan, it is stated, has been guaranteed and applications are being made for additional amounts.

Oakes Denies the Story.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—President Oakes has returned from Quebec and says the story that he went there with a view of establishing a Canadian extension of the Northern Pacific is entirely unfounded.

IN MEMORY OF THE BRAVE.

The Spot Where Custer and His Men Rest to be Marked.

FORT CUSTER, MONT., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Capt. John W. French, Company A, Twenty-fifth Infantry, of Gen. Brisslin's command, marched with his company this morning from Fort Custer to perform the melancholy duty of placing tombstones above the remains of the officers and soldiers who fell at the Fetterman massacre, near Fort Phil Kearney, Wyo., Dec. 21, 1876. Capt. French was accompanied by a train of six wagons conveying the head and foot stones.

The soldiers are buried on Custer's fatal field, on the Little Big Horn, which has now been converted into a national cemetery. While on the field Capt. French will mark the spot where Custer, his officers and men fell with crosses, having such legends as, "Here fell Gen. Custer, June 25, 1876. On this spot fell Col. Regehr and thirty-eight of his men, Troop I Seventh Cavalry, June 25, 1876." The spot where each officer fell will be marked with a cross and legend, and the spot where the men fell with a stake driven two feet deep into the ground. These wooden crosses and stakes will securely mark the fatal field until such time as Congress provides means with which to mark the field with iron posts and legends to last for all time.

Did the Emperor Say It?

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The Figaro publishes an account of an interview said to have taken place between the Emperor of Austria and the Prince of Liechtenstein, in the course of which the emperor said as Boulangism had been defeated in France, Austria no longer and reason to oppose that country. The prince reminded the emperor of the treaty of alliance between Austria and Italy. The emperor replied the alliance was merely temporary and the future had many surprises in store.

Bank Robbing in England.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A desperate attempt at bank robbery was made at Didsbury, Lancashire, to-day. An unknown man entered a bank, drew a revolver and shot Allen, the manager. He then fired at the clerk, seized £80 and bolted across the country. A crowd pursued and he was soon overtaken. Finding escape shut off, he shot and killed himself. Allen's wound is not necessarily fatal.

Bold St. Louis Burglars.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—Early this morning three masked robbers gained an entrance to the residence of Judge Henry P. Kelley, and going to the bedroom where the Judge and his wife were sleeping, one of the robbers covered them with a revolver while the others searched the room for valuables and obtained \$900 in jewels and money.

Lederer a Bigamist.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—George Lederer, a theatrical manager, who eloped a few days ago with the daughter of Lawyer Newcombe, was to-day indicted for bigamy. He was arrested and released on \$2,500 bail. Actress Clara Chester claims he is her husband by common law marriage.

St. Paul's Guests.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 24.—The Pen-Americans arrived this morning and assisted in laying the corner stone of the new Y. M. C. A. building, Signor Zeraza, of Venezuela, delivering an address. They were then welcomed by the state and city, followed by a lunch at Gov. Merriam's. The afternoon was spent in driving about the city.

DYNAMITE IN THE BED.

A Nearly Successful Plot to Blow a Sleeping Butte Painter Into Eternity.

Three Sticks of Giant Powder Placed Under His Pillow and Exploded.

Suspicion Directed Against His Wife and Son Who are Arrested and Lodged in Jail.

BUTTE, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—At 6 o'clock this morning Oscar Stenberg was asleep in his room under his workshop on west Park street when an explosion took place. His bed was torn to pieces, while he received a bad wound in the head. Stenberg's family, consisting of a wife and five children, the eldest of whom is twenty, were living in an adjoining house, separated from the house by a passage-way about ten feet in width. August Stenberg, aged sixteen, and his sister, aged fourteen, ran to their father's assistance. He was unconscious and bleeding from his wounds. Two men who happened to be passing ran in and extinguished the fire in the bedding, and Stenberg was carried into the house.

An examination revealed a most devilish plot. Three sticks of giant powder had been placed in Stenberg's bed between the mattress and the wire mattress, near the head of the bed. The bed stood next to the wall of the shop, and a hole had been bored through the wall, and a fuse introduced to connect with the giant powder. The end of this fuse was fired from the outside and two of the sticks exploded, the third one failing to go off. The force of the charge seemed to have been directed downward, and thus the annihilation of Stenberg was averted. As it is the result of his injuries is uncertain, but the physicians are not very hopeful of his recovery.

Stenberg is a house and sign painter who has been in Butte for many years and has accumulated a fortune of \$20,000. He and his wife have had frequent quarrels. About three months ago she had him arrested on a charge of insanity, but he was discharged as entirely sane by the jury. Since then a reconciliation was effected but the quarrel was renewed and a couple of weeks ago Mrs. Stenberg filed an application for divorce. This accounts for their separate mode of life. Stenberg residing in the shop and the family in the house. Mrs. Stenberg was very nervous this morning, though she paid some attention to the wants of her husband. Suspicion was at once directed to her and August, the 16-year-old son, under arrest charged with attempted murder. An investigation was then made, and in the cellar of the house, which was securely locked, was found the brace and bit which had been used in boring the hole in the wall. The police are at work and other evidence will shortly be forthcoming.

Mrs. Stenberg was arraigned before Judge Newkirk this evening and took advantage of the statutory time, twenty-four hours, in which to prepare a plea. Mrs. Stenberg is about 40 years old, tall and powerfully built. She made no outcry when arrested, but shed a few tears and said she was not guilty. The boy made no talk at all and appeared sullen. Public sentiment is decidedly against the woman.

HIS AIM WAS NOT GOOD.

A Young Husband Makes Several Attempts to Kill a Victim.

BUTTE, Oct. 24.—[Special.]—L. P. Feeley came to town this morning and surrendered himself to the officers for having shot T. W. Smith yesterday. Feeley is a young man living twelve miles south of Silver Bow on the Utah & Northern railroad. He was at Silver Bow yesterday, and when returning he was met by his Chinese cook, who told him to hurry home as his wife was in trouble. He hastened toward his house and when a short distance away met his wife, with her face bruised and clothes torn. She informed him that Smith had attempted to outrage her. Smith then came out of the house and Feeley attacked him with a knife, inflicting a deep cut on his arm. The knife broke and he tried an ax, but Smith fled. Later Feeley secured a Winchester rifle and shot at Smith three times without effect. He then tried a 38-calibre revolver and shot Smith through the left arm. By-standers then interfered and stopped the trouble. Smith was brought to town and is in Dr. Whitford's hospital. His wounds are not at all serious. Feeley was released on his own recognizance.

Prepared for Emergencies.

WINNEPEG, Oct. 24.—A Calgary special to the Free Press says some time ago Robert Scott, a general merchant at Morey, forty miles west of here, received information that a woman named Mrs. Tough, who resides here and alleges she is Scott's wife, was going to make an attempt on his life. Scott notified the police. Last night Mrs. Tough got off the west-bound train, dressed in men's clothes, and started for Scott's store, a policeman following. When she was about to dash vitriol on Scott she was seized from behind and handcuffed. On her person was found a bottle of vitriol, a gag, two razors and two self-cocking revolvers. It was her intention to burn out his eyes with the vitriol and then trim off an ear and his nose.

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